

## NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

Now Congress has adjourned the country will be able to devote more attention to the remarkable proceedings before the Military Court of Inquiry that is investigating the Alger-Eagan beef scandal. The investigation has already gone far beyond the power of the court to hush up its revelations, even if there were any desire to do so.

Out of forty-two witnesses examined up to Saturday only sixteen had failed to find bad beef, and seven of these were connected with the Commissary Department. Three out of every four of those who had to eat the stuff condemned it.

Many a man has been hanged on the testimony of two witnesses, or even on circumstantial evidence, without any witness at all. Here are twenty-six witnesses who swear that Alger's beef was not fit to eat, and there are more to come. Obviously a thousand witnesses who swore that they had never come across any of the bad beef would not offset that testimony.

The sickening story told in Saturday's Journal by a man who had been a foreman in the Chicago stock yards for years complements the evidence before the Court of Inquiry. The witnesses swore that the beef furnished the soldiers was not fit to eat. The foreman's description of the methods of preparing it explained why. After reading that account nobody will have any occasion to wonder why the soldiers found that Alger's beef "tasted like a corpse."

General Miles may have lost a Lieutenant-Generalcy by his brave defence of American soldiers against enemies more dangerous than Spaniards or Filipinos, but he has won a place in history worth more than a dozen commissions.

### TYPHOID IN THE PASSAIC.

The Health Inspector in Paterson, N. J., announces that the Passaic River is full of typhoid germs, adding that steps have been taken to have every source of pollution removed. The watersheds are undergoing a process of cleansing, and the Board of Health has ordered all drinking water to be boiled before using. Sixteen cases have been reported, one death occurring yesterday.

What does all this matter to New Yorkers? Much, since the special micro-organism that causes typhoid can be transmitted by milk as well as water. Milk cans washed in water from a contaminated river can bring the poison to hundreds of households. It is easy to see that it matters immensely to the metropolis whether filth diseases are brought within its gates or whether their special poisons remain permanently in the region where ignorance and neglect allowed them first to develop. When it is considered that typhoid fever is preventable wherever it may have its origin, the gross injustice of its transportation becomes more apparent.

It has been shown that the germs retain their vitality for at least two years. Milk containing them if split and dried on woollen garments could thus become a source of infection at some future day. Statistics seem to prove that persons who have had this disease and recovered are not as long-lived as others, the process resulting in permanent damage to the intestinal tract. The usual death rate is one out of every four or six cases, according to the nature of the epidemic, which varies in severity in different years.

In this vital matter of water supply there is everywhere in the United States a spirit that is too conservative. Population and industries have grown. To-day the rivers from which our fathers drank with pleasure and safety have become charged with the refuse from up-stream communities and converted into what may be properly called county sewers. As water is generally delivered in this country in the raw state, instead of first being carefully filtered, as in many

places in Europe, the dangers are great. Changing the present order means expensive improvements. Yet there is no method for purifying polluted water supplies so expensive that a community cannot well afford to introduce it rather than drink a dangerous water in its raw state.

It is the business of every town to see that its water supply is adequate and unpolluted, that means of storage are sufficient and properly cleansed, and that every citizen is protected from the poisons that water can convey. This is a municipal duty from which there is no escape.

### AN ISSUE DECIDED.

Here is what Mr. Bailey had to say on November 23, 1898: The opposition to me comes mainly from the New York Journal, and, aside from some personal reasons, proceeds largely from the fact that the editor and owner of that newspaper is ambitious to become the maker and unmaker of Democratic politics and Democratic leaders. He has recently promulgated what he calls the "Journal's National Platform," which is imperialism run mad, and knowing that I would not support its propositions he very naturally desires to defeat me with some man who is expected to feel under obligations for his help and therefore to adopt his policy.

Here is what the Journal had to say in answer to Mr. Bailey:

Mr. Bailey, you are a foolish person, and to prove it the Journal prints what you have to say, although you really do not deserve the space.

Your State has repudiated your shrinking, un-Democratic ideas on expansion. The Democracy repudiates you as a very small man.

You have a small brain, Mr. Bailey. And this newspaper, which represents the forward movement in the Democratic party, will see to it that you stay where you belong. Believe this, Mr. Bailey, for it is true.

Thus was the issue joined between the Journal and Mr. Bailey. There could be only one result—the complete repudiation of the leadership of Mr. Bailey. His fellow Democrats in the House have refused to follow him, and he resigns under compulsion a party primacy that he retained only in name.

### TWO PICTURES OF TOM REED.

At Washington on Saturday night nine New York Congressmen gave Speaker Reed a dinner, a loving cup, and loaded him with enough verbal bouquets to sink a war ship.

Representative Foote fired the opening thirteen-inch oratorical gun, and its reverberations jarred the foundations of the Capitol. He compared Reed to Horatius, "almost single handed holding in check the spoilers," and confessed that he did not dare to tell of his "hero-gift, the power to command men," for the reason that when he had finished the ex-Speaker "would stand solitary, cold and grand as an Alpine peak."

How much more sane and refreshing it would have been for Orator Foote to have taken a toboggan from the Alpine heights of folly and landed on mother earth long enough to have told the truth about Tom Reed. How eloquently he could have pictured him as the defender of Spain, the enemy of the oppressed Cubans, and opposed to the war until public sentiment whipped him into line! What metaphors he could have entwined about his brow as the bosom friend of Huntington, using the power of his office to kill or delay the building of the Nicaragua Canal! And then what words would have sufficed to have described Reed's heroic stand for the Sugar Trust! Horatius at the bridge was a pulling coward by comparison.

When Orator Foote next descends upon the virtues of Tom Reed let him give the "Alpine peaks" a wide berth and stick to the record.

### MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.

Senator Platt has authorized the statement that the Republican organization is opposed to the Amsterdam avenue grab.

If the "Boss" is sincere there should be no trouble now about passing the bill to prevent the street car companies from putting down four tracks on the avenue. The Republicans control the Legislature and Platt controls the Republicans.

But this effort to save Amsterdam avenue is not a party matter. It is a question of vital interest to thousands of citizens of every political faith. The Democrats in the Legislature cannot afford to let the Republicans gain all the credit for defending the public against the aggressions of the street railroad companies. Although in the minority, by prompt action they can share in the credit of passing the bill, which Senator Ford is so earnestly advocating.

With Platt keeping his pledge to bring the Republicans into line, and the Democrats doing their plain duty in the premises, there is no reason why the vote against the confiscation of Amsterdam avenue should not be made unanimous.

### AMERICAN SPORT IN CUBA.

Cuba Libre has had her first American race meeting. Truly, from the accounts, it was a wondrous olla podrida of mules and ponies, service horses and hacks, but what matter? It was a race-meeting.

Even the apparently irredeemable savage, though utterly deaf to the blandishments of the missionary, conceives a vast respect for his white brother when he perceives the latter's liking and aptitude for violent sports. To him, in his primitive state of mind, there is grandeur in the white man's ability to meet the leaping tiger with a rifle bullet, to coerce the fractious bronco, or even to catch the whizzing baseball or cricket ball.

England's ability in colonization has been ably seconded by the innate love of sport that her sons possess. For ourselves, in our own country, it is unfortunate that the word "sport" should have been so prostituted. Its modern significance is unworthy. To call any one a "sport" or a "sporting man" conveys a certain sense of opprobrium, but the sportsman, as he should be, is as different

from the "sport" as day is from night.

Why did Theodore Roosevelt carry off so large a share of honors in the Cuban campaign? A hunter of big game, a man of the plains, one who had held his own with the professional "bronco buster," he went into the war on the lines that truly sporting instincts would dictate. His qualities of sportsmanship won the college man and cow-puncher, the clubman and Western sheriff, but there was nothing in what he said or did that could have offended the strictest sense of propriety or religion. It will at least be interesting to men of all political creeds to note whether in his case the qualities of decision, judgment and courage which go to make up the character of the true sportsman will develop into the wider qualities required of the true statesman.

Now that America is beginning to figure as a colonizing power, what may under other circumstances seem a very minor matter in the scheme of life is of special moment. Outward and visible signs of superior manliness are particularly important to a race that aspires to lead other peoples.

### HOW MAYOR JONES WAS DEFEATED.

The defeat of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, for renomination before the Republican convention is a distinct loss to the cause of good government the country over. He had earned the indorsement of his party, which would have been equivalent to an election. The politicians who by dishonest methods encompassed his defeat paid the highest possible tribute to his worth as Mayor of Toledo. They could not use him to enrich themselves at the expense of the people. He stood between them and the city treasury. He was the foe of rascally contractors and grasping corporations, and they combined to prevent his renomination.

Mayor Jones holds advanced ideas on municipal government. He believes that public franchises should be owned by the city. He is opposed to the street car, telegraph and telephone companies seizing the public thoroughfares without regard to the rights of the citizens.

He is in favor of better schools and more of them, with every child assured of an education.

He advocates pleasure grounds for the people, particularly in quarters where the poor are congregated. In proof of his sincerity he purchased a tract of land, made it into a beautiful park and gave it over to the use of the public.

He favors shorter hours and higher wages for those who toil.

He believes that a public official is a servant whose first duty is to the people, and that he should be honest and capable. He put this theory into practice in his conduct of the city government of Toledo, and his administration has been a marked success.

He wants free public baths, free kindergartens, free libraries, and all modern aids to a higher civilization.

This is the type of man Mayor Jones, of Toledo, is. A friend of the people; an enemy of those that betray and oppress them; a foe to corruption and extravagance.

Is it any wonder that so brave, honest and public-spirited an executive should be defeated by a candidate whose sole claim to distinction is that he is a henchman of Mark Hanna?

### CONDENSED EDITORIALS.

THERE IS A NOTE of pathos in Admiral Dewey's expression of thanks conveyed through the Journal: "All I now ask is that the people stop writing to me." Montjoie's guns had no reverberations for the hero of Manila, but under the bombardment of misdeeds, all probably more or less fulsome and silly, he quails.

PARIS DISPATCHES announce that the newly-elected Executive is not popular there. He is said to lack popular favor. President Loubet is, if anything, calm, sane, a trifle bourgeois and utterly devoid of the sense of self-importance. But there is a strong and irresistible will behind his bland face. He looks like the man the Parisians need.

THE JOURNAL'S RECENT STORIES about the methods of the Chicago Beef Trust plainly show that these gentlemen are no diseased meat in their establishments—as long as the State and Federal inspectors are looking.

MARK HANNA did not, after all, get everything he wanted from the Fifty-fifth Congress. His appropriation of \$325,000 for the Gatman gun, in which he is deeply interested, was cut down to \$75,000. And thus the people are just \$250,000 ahead.

IF THE SILENCE of Sampson on his suppressed letter to Schley could be sawed into blocks it would pave every street in Havana.

### Let the Democracy Do Something.

(Williamsport (Pa.) Times.)

The New York Journal in a leading editorial venturously and very sensibly advises the Democrats of the nation under the caption, "Let the Democracy Do Something." It comes so near what every right-minded man must agree to be good sense in politics that it deserves to be generally reproduced.

It is a well grounded fact that no political party can prosper and live commanding and retaining the respect of the public unless it have settled convictions on questions of public policy.

It will not do to simply oppose a given proposition because some other party may perhaps look favorably on it. Political principles should be founded on the needs and well-being of the nation and then rigidly and consistently adhered to. The Journal has the right idea, and if the party should adopt the suggestions it would immeasurably add to its prestige and standing.

### Better to Be a Great Admiral.

(Franklin (Pa.) News.)

The New York Journal sent a man to Manila to ask Admiral Dewey if he would accept a nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. Dewey very emphatically said that he would not, under any circumstances, permit his name to be used for the purpose. He modestly stated that he is a sailor and not a politician. The public would do well to honor this man of all men, but will accept his judgment that it is better to remain a good sailor than to take chances on making a poor President.

### Will Not Imperil His Fame.

(St. Louis Star.)

Dewey has earned the fame he now enjoys, and does not propose to imperil it by the acceptance of any office, even though it may be the highest in the land. The old adage: "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," is a homely one, but none the less true.

## M'KINLEY'S ADMINISTRATION

### I. THE ADMINISTRATION VIEW.



election in 1896.

I cannot find words to describe the disheartening and discouraging condition in which the people were at that time. There was no enterprise; everybody stood breathless. The menace of free silver, with the repeal of the McKinley law, had precipitated a condition of poverty and a general suspension of business unparalleled in all the history of the United States. Wages had been prostrated, enterprises abandoned and poverty was rapidly overcoming the masses of the American people. The early calling of an extra session of Congress made it possible to pass the Dingley bill and the country saw and realized at once that a change of conditions was upon us. It is not necessary to trace the details of what has resulted without any apparent reason except a change of administration, and all that had occurred before that change.

This country is to-day more prosperous than it ever was before. Wages are better; there is a more general employment of labor; enterprise is pushing in every direction; money is enormously plenty and cheap; and the outlook for the future, based on our export trade, based on the confidence of the people in our financial success, is everywhere manifested, and the most profound astonishment is reported everywhere when the actual statistics of trade and the growth of our prosperity are brought to the attention of the Republic.

I attribute all this indirectly to the administration of McKinley.

### II. A DEMOCRATIC VIEW, by D. A. DE ARMOND, A CONSPICUOUS CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.



something else is said to have caused the trouble. The failure of crops in foreign countries, the abnormal demand in this country for everything required in war times, the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men from the peaceful pursuits of life to camp and field and ocean—all the inevitable effects upon industry and production and the markets of all these things, and many more, are placed by the Republican politicians to the credit of the Dingley tariff law.

But the Dingley bill has been a failure as a revenue producer. Republican expenditures have far outstripped its receipts, supplemented by large income from other ordinary and extraordinary sources.

What else has the Republican party done in its two years of power? What has it done to its Dingley law? A bankruptcy law, to help people out of its abundant prosperity!

It was to do much toward reforming the finances, according to its professed views. It either has had no confidence in its theories or it has lacked the honesty or the courage, or both, to apply its remedies.

It has turned a war for humanity into a war against humanity. It has made a determined effort to increase the regular army far beyond all need or reasonable excuse for increase. It has planned to hold on to Cuba against our solemn declarations and at the peril of our national honor and good faith. It has given the country scandals growing out of the war, nauseating beyond precedent. It has veiled its purposes in the Philippines until war with the natives, lately our allies, is upon us. It contemplates colonial empire, but lacks the courage to proclaim it, preferring to shape events so that they shall bring in their train

formation of the condition of affairs in Cuba furnished by such enterprising newspapers as the New York Journal, and by the persistent fight made by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In spite of the unwillingness of the Administration to take arms for the cause of humanity, and in spite of the discovery of so much jobbery and scandal in the conduct of the war, the results have been as brilliant and decisive that every American applauded and gave the Administration fullest credit for the results. So, this Administration has been situated differently from any other Administration since that of Polk, its position on domestic matters, its management of which would have made it unpopular, being overshadowed by foreign complications and the brilliant results of the war. The popularity of the Administration has already reached and passed the high-water mark. The American people will not indorse the colonial policy on which the Administration seems bent. The effort to saddle a large standing army on the people and the adjournment without repealing the heavy war taxes which require at least \$100 of tax to be paid by the masses who own less than half the wealth for every \$1 to be paid by that

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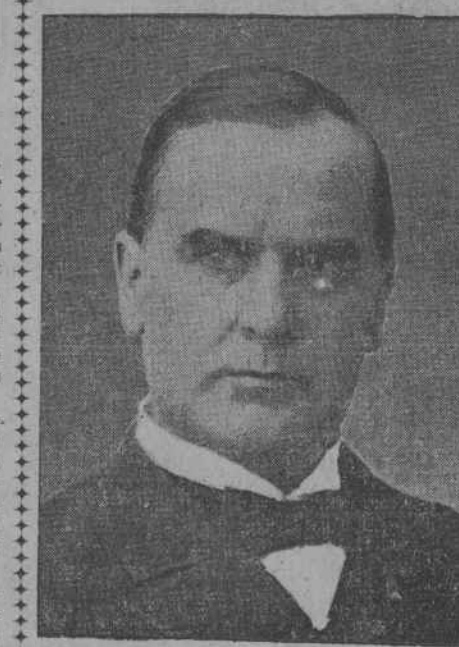
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## FROM



tion of McKinley. Somebody else might have done just as well, but he was, in the first place, elected. His masterful campaign brought about that result. His direct procedure to execute the platform of the party gave the country confidence, and the country has responded. No man since Lincoln—perhaps not even Lincoln—has had to confront the conditions McKinley has had to confront. Early in his administration he fell heir to a bungling and unsatisfactory state of affairs between the United States and Spain, when a temporizing, halting inefficiency and a general lack of confidence had brought us to the verge of war. I will not attempt to go into details about the management of it, because it is impossible in the space allowed me.

In a hundred and twenty days the Administration, unused to all this, improvised an army of 250,000 men, fought a great war, conquered one of the oldest nations of Europe, stripped it of its territory, and brought home the flag in honor and triumph. I do not stop to consider details of inefficiency among green troops and green commanders. It is enough for me to say in this connection that there lies not at the door of McKinley's administration the smallest conceivable fault.

community thoroughly committed against reform is hostile to the Republican party? And to what element of that character is the Republican party hostile? The spokesmen and adventurers have fastened upon the Republican party beyond its power to shake them off. Indeed, to a dangerous degree, such elements have assumed control and guidance of that organization. Safety to the country and to our institutions is not to be hoped for except in the overthrow of the Republican party.

In its two years' reign the Republican party had been one of expediency rather than principle. It has shifted with every breeze. It has no policy but expediency as its leaders seek expediency from time to time. It has done nothing toward the redemption of its pledges, except to pass the tariff law, to which, without reason, it has attributed satisfactory results wrought by other agencies. It has fattened the trusts and monopolists, and made league with the plain people. It has made a trade deal without necessity, and without excess has prepared the way for adding to it soon and largely. It has entered upon a foreign policy without sincerity, and reckless of the consequences. It has begun the crusade of the tyrant at the expense of the patriot. It has sown far and wide the seeds of demoralization, and the harvest of evil cannot be far off. Favoritism rather than merit has marked its appointments to office and some of its scandals are a stench in the public nostrils.

Judging the future of the Republican party by the two years of its career last past, it is some comfort, though a small one, to indulge the hope that the coming two years hardly can be worse and, for lack of substance upon which to prey, may be better. It is more comfort to cherish the belief that four years of McKinley and Hanna will be more than enough, and that an aroused and outraged people will be fully convinced by 1900 that a change cannot be for worse, but must be for the better, and, being so convinced by the hard logic of bitter experience, will make the change.

If unfair and excessive taxation, unparalleled extravagance, broken pledges, growing and multiplying trusts, triumphant monopolies, hardship to the poor and beneficiaries for the rich at their expense—if these and many other things of ill-omen which Republicanism has exploited in the first two years of the reign of McKinley and those with whom he has surrounded himself be not enough to mause the public and determine it to make a change at the next opportunity, we shall be warranted in doubting whether lessons learned in the school of experience are as valuable as we have been taught to believe them to be.

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.

### III. A POPULIST VIEW, by MARION C. BUTLER, SENATOR IN CONGRESS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.



was firmly established, the Administration was unquestionably in a minority, and under the English system would have had to appeal to the electorate. It was at this juncture that the war with Spain began.

The Administration was not in favor of this war for humanity's sake, and had to be driven into it by public sentiment, largely aroused by the in-

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## THREE POINTS OF VIEW.

### BY REPRESENTATIVE GROSVENOR, The President's Friend and Defender.

The great plans were carried out with wonderful success. The President has lifted the American nation far higher than it ever stood before. Scolding does not dim his glory. Disappointed officers, who thought they would have an opportunity to win glory and find that they won nothing, may seek to bring disgrace upon the American flag and the American nation, but the world understands what happened, and the world will recognize in McKinley the great organizer and projector of the splendid results that followed.

In his intercourse with the people he brought about a better understanding between the Executive and the people than we have ever had before. There are no scandals connected with the civil administration of the President. He has been in office two years to-day. Yet he has not thought to hasten the removal of Democrats. He is thoroughly admired and loved by the Republicans and he is respected by the Democrats. I do not believe that any Republican President at any time during his administration has ever had so highly the regard and honor of others as has McKinley. And in all this he has shown wonderful administrative ability. It was said of him when he was a candidate that he was a good-natured man, but one easy to swerve from his duty and to be guided by others. And yet this man entering upon his office with all these things said about him, has shown a backbone that no other President has had, except Grover Cleveland when he happened to be wrong on the same subjects.

It was thought that McKinley was a man of one idea, of one subject, one well-stalled belief—the tariff. It may be pointed out, however, that he has made public addresses on more topics of wider variety than all his opponents for office. Wherever he has gone he has discussed before the people in a manner that has brought to him the heartiest welcome and the warmest support of the whole country. He has brought into direct operation, and ennobled it as a principle of our government, that socialism shall cease and that it has ceased. Others may have talked about it, and others may have favored it, but McKinley has executed it. No man has done as much as he to bind up the wounds of the civil war and to reunite a schismatic people in the support of the flag and integrity of the country.

C. H. GROSVENOR.

### A CONSPICUOUS CANDIDATE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP OF THE HOUSE.

community thoroughly committed against reform is hostile to the Republican party? And to what element of that character is the Republican party hostile? The spokesmen and adventurers have fastened upon the Republican party beyond its power to shake them off. Indeed, to a dangerous degree, such elements have assumed control and guidance of that organization. Safety to the country and to our institutions is not to be hoped for except in the overthrow of the Republican party.

In its two years' reign the Republican party had been one of expediency rather than principle. It has shifted with every breeze. It has no policy but expediency as its leaders seek expediency from time to time. It has done nothing toward the redemption of its pledges, except to pass the tariff law, to which, without reason, it has attributed satisfactory results wrought by other agencies. It has fattened the trusts and monopolists, and made league with the plain people. It has made a trade deal without necessity, and without excess has prepared the way for adding to it soon and largely. It has entered upon a foreign policy without sincerity, and reckless of the consequences. It has begun the crusade of the tyrant at the expense of the patriot. It has sown far and wide the seeds of demoralization, and the harvest of evil cannot be far off. Favoritism rather than merit has marked its appointments to office and some of its scandals are a stench in the public nostrils.

Judging the future of the Republican party by the two years of its career last past, it is some comfort, though a small one, to indulge the hope that the coming two years hardly can be worse and, for lack of substance upon which to prey, may be better. It is more comfort to cherish the belief that four years of McKinley and Hanna will be more than enough, and that an aroused and outraged people will be fully convinced by 1900 that a change cannot be for worse, but must be for the better, and, being so convinced